WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1852.

BENATE.

DEFICIENCY BILL

The first was read as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was stated as follows: Page 3, line 41, after the word "employed" insert The amendment was agreed to The next amendment was stated as follows

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was stated as follows:

The amendment was agreed to. The next amendment was stated as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was stated as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was stated as follows:

Page 6, lines 123, 124, 125, strike out the words:
"For surveys in the mineral region of Michigan, rate not exceeding fave] six dollars per mile, \$29,650."
And insert the following in lien thereof:
"For surveys in the mineral region of Michigan, rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, \$24,780."

Page 5, after line 103, insert:
"Provided, That nothing berein contained shall be so contract as to sanction a departure from the point on the Ki Grande, north of the town called Paso, designated in the said treaty."

Daily Anion.

The next amendment was to insert:

"For contingent expenses of the Senate, \$137,776 "
The amendment was concurred in.
The next amendment was to insert the following:

"To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay for copies of the report of Doctor David Dale Owen, Universe and Minesott Territory, heretofore ordered to be executed the use of the Senate, under the special direction of Commissioner of the General Land Office, \$31,218

VOLUME II.

NUMBER 39.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1852.

CONGRESSIONAL. DEFERRED DEBATE.

appropriation bill?
The PRESIDENT. The amendment has been reported by the committee.

Mr. HALE: Its adoption by the committee does not

nuestion being upon agreeing to the amendments made in committee.

Mr. HUNTER. I will auggest that we take the question upon the amendments in the gross, excepting such as any senator may desire to have reserved for a separate vote. I will ask a separate vote upon four of the amendments—that relating to the Collins steamers, those relating to the custom-houses of Bangor and Bath, and that making an appropriation for a coal depot.

Mr. HALE. I wish to have excepted the appropriation for the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.

Mr. DAVIS. It was the intention of the senator from Rhode Island, now absent, to have excepted the provision in relation to the expense of preparing the opinions of the Altorneys General. I ask, therefore, that it be excepted.

by the committee.

Mr. HALE. Its adoption by the committee does not authorize its insertion here.

The PRESIDENT. Having been adopted by the committee, it must now be acted on.

Mr. HALE. That amendment was made by the committee, and not by the Senate. It was an amendment reported by the committee to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. It must be acted upon now, either favorably or unfavorably, as the Senate shall decide.

Mr. SEWARD. A law passed Congress directing the President of the United States to cause the opinions of the Attorneys General, which were long in confusion, and which had been for a long time lying in confusion and disorder in the Attorney General's office, to be collected. The President appointed Benjamip F. Hall, esq., and counsellor at law, who was a friend of his own, and who was competent to perform this service. He was an author and a lawyer of standing, high and reputable in both capacities, especially as a legal writer, in the State of New York. When he came here there was no sum designated for his compensation. He entered upon the discharge of this daty. Last year the appropriation bill passed, and he presented his account for services, the work then being unfinished. The Attorney General recommended that the sum of two thousand dollars—not for compensation, but as a sum which would certainly be less than the amount—and the residue was reserved until the work should be completed. Mr. Hall went on after receiving the two thousand dollars, and he was obliged to copy many, if not all, of those opinions. He hired a clerk, and the result is the volumes which have been presented his claim, and the Attorney General recommended it by a letter, in order that it might be brought into the deficiency bill. Mr. Hall presented the following account:

The U.S. A. to Benjamin F. Hall, Dr. excepted.

Mr. CLEMENS. It will be impossible to tell what are excepted and what are not. I want a vote upon each amendment separately. I want to offer amendments in case other amendments are retained. I cannot tell what amendments are excepted and what are not.

The RRESIDENT. This mode being objected to, the question will have to be taken upon the amendments sep-

The U. S. A. to Benjamin F. Hall, Dr.

The first was read as follows:

Section 1, page 2, after line 21, insert:

For completing the floating dry-dock at San Francisco. California, authorized by act of 3d March, 1851, \$360,000."

Mr. BRODHEAD. The senator from Rhode Island left with me an amendment, to be offered to this clause, I think; but I am not certain whether he did not intend to offer it as a substitute for the amendment recently offered by the honorable senator from North Carolina.

The PRESIDENT. No amendment has been offered by the senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BADGER. I withdrew it.

Mr. BRODHEAD. I think I will offer it, at any rate. It is a very good provision of and in itself.

Mr. BADGER. Allow me to suggest to the senator that, after we get through the amendments of the committee, it will then be perfectly in order to move any other amendments which senators may desire to be introduced into the bill.

The PRESIDENT. It will not be in order to change the bill in the slightest degree. per day

To expenditure necessarily incurred for clerk
hire during that period

By amount of appropriation towards that ob-ject, of March 3, 1831

Balance due .

The PRESIDENT. It will not be in order to change he bill in the slightest degree.

Mr. BADGER. Certainly not. I know what the mendment is; it is to insert another provision into the ill; and will be in order afterwards.

Mr. BRODHEAD. Well, sir, I withdraw it.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was stated as follows: The Committee on Finance required some evide upon the subject, very properly, from the departmen whom this subject had been referred, and this was nished by the following letter from the Solicitor of Treasury:

Treasury:

Solution's Office,
Washington, April 6, 1862.

Sire: I am requested by a friend of Mr. Hall, whose bill for services in the compilation of the opinions of the Attorney's General is before your committee, to write to you with regard to it.

The manner in which Mr. Hall performed his duties came under my observation, and it gives me pleasura to say that he devoted himself with great assidioity to the task before him. It required no little skill and tabor to place the "opinions" in a shape suited to their importance. Mr. H. has performed the work well, and merits not only a fair pecuniary reward, but the thanks of the law officers of the government, and all who have occasion to refer to the work Mr. H. is a lawyer, and I have no doubt could have earned in the year which he devoted to the compilation more than Page 2, lines 30, 31, and 32, strike out the following:

"Provided, That no clerk shall receive more than at the rate of \$1,000 per annum under this act."

And insert the following, in lieu thereof:

"Which sum shall be distributed among the clerks according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury:
Provided, That no salary from this fund shall exceed \$1,200 per annum."

Page 3, after line 43, insert:
"For pasting in books prepared for the purpose, cancelled certificates of the registry and enrolments of vessels returned by the several collectors of the customs, \$500." Hon. R. M. T. Huxres,
Chairman Committee on Finance, U. S. S.

The fact is as thus stated, and it is well known by me, and I know that Mr. Hall's profession would have brought in an amount larger than that which he received in discharging this duty of collecting the opinions of the Attorneys General. The Attorney General referred the matter to Mr. Reid, his clerk or deputy, who was more familiar with the subject; and here is the opinion of Mr. Reid, which was adopted in the office of the Attorney General:

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was stated as follows:
Page 6, line 113, strike out the word "fifteen" and inert the word "tweive." Washington, March 19, 1802.

Size: I have examined the account of Mr. Hall, which you handed to me yesterday, and certify that he was engaged for the time mentioned in it in compling the opinions of the Attorneys General, and superintending their publication, and that from the great care and labor he has be slowed on the work, the remuneration claimed is, in my opinion, very reasonable and proper. The work must be regarded as a very valuable aid to all the officers of the executive department of the government in the discharge of Page 6, after line 116, insert:

"For compensation of the surveyor general of Arkansas, per act of August 8th, 1846, \$2,000.

"For clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Arkansas, per act of August 8th, 1846, \$6,300."

Page 7, after line 151, insert the follows:

Page 7, after line 151, insert the following:

"For completing the improvements of New Jersey avenue, north of the Capital, \$9,000.

"For planting and finishing the roads and walks through that portion of the public mall surrounding the Smithsonian Institute, \$7,000. man institute, \$7,000.

"For deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expenses of preparing the opinions of the Attorneys General, \$1,20.

"For payment of Augustos Humbert of balance of his salery as United States assayer of gold in California, under the act of 30th September, 1850, \$1,250." work, or was competent to see it through the press.
herefore consider Mr. Hall's charge as just and moderate
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN T. REID.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

Hon. J. J. Criffender.

Autorney General United States.

Mr. President, these papers were submitted to the Committee on Finance, and that committee adopted the amendment allowing \$300 for the clerk hire, and a balance of \$920 to Mr. Hall for his services. It is seen, then, that Mr. Hall was to be paid for his services, independently of the services performed by the clerk. The nature of the work required the services of a lawyer. These services have been performed with the skill, the ability, and the learning of a lawyer. They have been well performed the treatment of the work required the services of a lawyer. They have been well performed to the work required the services of a lawyer. They have been well performed to the work required the services of a lawyer. They have been with that ability.

There remains but a single point which was raised by the honorable senator from Massachusetts. [Mr. Davis.] who, I think, is laboring under a mistake, and which objection I trust he will withdraw after I shall have explained. It appears from these volumes that no index the plant of the property of the service of the lawyer. the act of 30th September, 1850, \$1,250."

Mr. DAVIS. If what has been read is to be considered as one amendment, I shall desire a division of the question. I am willing to consent to all the appropriations except that for defraying the expenses of preparing the opinions of the Attorney General. I will move to strike out from the amendment the following:

"For deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expenses of preparing the opinions of the Attorneys General, \$1,230."

of the services performed by the clerk. The nature of the work required the services of a lawyer. These services, 1, 12.0°.

Mr. DAVIS. I regret that I am not as well prepared to state this question to the Senate as I ought to be, being unexpectedly called upon to-day to do so in the absence of the honorable senator from Rhode Island, LM. The honorable senator from Rhode Island, LM. The strength of the services of the work remains that a single point which was a residue to the attention of the Senate.

This genelaman—Mr. Hall—of whom I know nothing, was employed to collect the opinions of the Attorneys General. That service he has performed, and has reason to be attend by the chairman of the Committee on Finance. I believe it is somewhere about \$2,000. It is now proposed to give \$1,220 in addition to this individual. Now, wir, there are the volumes which that gentle man prepared. They are in the possession, I believe, the senate. They contain nothing, except the naked opinions of the Attorneys General. Commencing with the earlied sorted of the length time, and there is not even, as gentlemen very well know, an index in the book. This book is reubstantially useless in its character, because, like a lock without a key, there are no means of getting at the information contained in the Now, sir, if he has received \$2,000 and something more, as I believe the has, I should be given.

Mr. SUWARD. Hope that I may be indulged with the attention of the Senate while I give a word of explanation upon this subject, as I think I can satisfy the Senate of the work and a state of the services performed by the Clerk—The services of the work and the services

The letter I received from Mr. Hall I left at home, as I expected that the senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CLARKE] bad withdrawn his objection. I shall be obliged to ask the Senate, in consideration of the circumstances I have just stated, to postpone this matter until I can procure that statement, which will be more explicit and necurate than anything which I can give. What I have already said, I do not dare to say is correctly stated, and I may have done injustice to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. I think the honorable senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. DAVIS, Juless he has had a more recent conversation with the honorable senator from Rhode Island [Mr. TATCHISON, Mr. President, I believe that the with the honorable senator from Rhode Island [Mr. TATCHISON, Mr. President, I believe that the Mr. ATCHISON, Mr. President, I believe that the objection. I submit that the want of an index was no fault of Mr. Hall's, and that he ought not to lose his of compensation. He was not allowed to print the work. It was printed in his absence.

Mr. DAVIS. I have no objection to the postponement of this subject, in order to allow the gentleman [Mr. Sæwanp] to send and get his papers if he wishes.

Mr. HALE. No, sir; to the satisfaction of everybody, with the exception of the senator from North Carolina. This is a principle which has grown up in the adventment of the subject of the officer. This is not to find the navy-yards with furniture it is entirely against law. And now, sir, here is another class—Indian agents—who are asking to have their houses furnished. I think, sir, we had better stop where we are.

Mr. ATCHISON. Mr. President, I believe that the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in this city is furnished by the government. The furniture of that office consists of desks, chairs, and other articles necessary for an office, or whether the United Sates will provide him with desks and chairs and other furniture necessary for cooking purposes, but it is to give him the furniture necessary to round the

The PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent will be re-

The PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent will be required.

Mr. HALE. Well, sir, I object.

Mr. DAVIS. I merely wish to say, in justification of impself, that I made the objection from what I believed to be, and as I thought I knew to be, the wishes of the senator from Rhode Island, [Mr. CLARKE.] It may be that I may be that I may be that I may be the property of the senator from Rhode Island, [Mr. CLARKE.] It may be that I can mistaken, because he may have changed his opinion in regard to it. I understood that it was his intention, after having entered into a full investigation of this subject, to raise the objection already alluded to. It will be, after all, for the Senate to decide—this gentleman having all-ready received \$2,000—whether the mere compilation of these books ought to employ an astute lawyer, a gentleman of character and reputation, for the term of one year. The work is composed of nothing hut a transcript of the original opinions of these Attorneys General, found, I suppose, either in print or upon the files of the government. The whole labor of this gentleman consists in simply making the condensed statement under the head of each opinion, stating very briefly the contents of that opinion. This is the way in which the books are egot up, and this is all the labor, and all the intelligence, and all the learning, that were required to make up such a compilation.

Mr. COPER. I desire to ask a question, and perhaps

got up, and this is all the labor, and all the intelligence, and all the learning, that were required to make up such a compilation.

Mr. COOPER. I desire to ask a question, and perhaps the senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] can answer ame. Was there not a compilation made previously—one which extended down to 1840, or 1842? and does not this comprise a part of that?

Mr. DAVIS. I am unable to say. But I have seen, somewhere, many of these opinions in print, before this work was completed.

Mr. FELCH. If the senator will allow me, I will make a statement upon that subject. There have been two or three compilations upon different subjects. In connexion with the pension laws, there was one published some two or three years ago, which was an abstract compilation of the opinions of the Attorneys General relating to pensions. There were also published two volumes upon the land laws. One of the volumes—the last volume—embraced the opinions of the Attorneys General upon the subject of public lands up to the date of its publication. There are also some other compilations upon other particular subjects. These are all arranged under a proper head, and have an index added, which makes them much more convenient for reference than the books last published, which have no order or means of reference at all.

Mr. DAVIS. I have no intelligence which authorizes me to say that there was a distinct collection of the opinions of the Attorneys General up to a given period of time, according to the suggestion of the sensator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Coopen.] But the question to which I wished to call the attention of the Sensate is this—that the book is nothing but a mere collection of those opinions. There is no mental exertion required. All the ability necessary is to state, in the manner in which it is already stated, the contents at the head of each opinion. That, sir, is the whole of it. Then the book is left, for the reasons suggested by the senator from New York, [Mr. Sawann.] without an index. Well, sir, the Attorney Gener

General, under the authority which he possessed, declined to pay more, and there the matter stood until Congress felt disposed to take it up.

I do not understand that there was any recommendation from the Attorney General that this sum should be paid. On the contrary—although I am not authorized to express his opinion—I should infer, from all the facts and the circumstances, that he considered that an ample equivalent had been paid for the service. I am desirous that there should be an ample equivalent, but I cannot well comprehend how it is that the compilation of these two volumes, taken partly from extant printed opinions, and partly probably from manuscript, can require services to be performed which are worth more than \$2,000. But, sir, I shall not detain the Senate longer on this subject, and shall leave it with senators to dispose of as they please.

Mr. COOPER. I hold in my hand a volume containing the opinions of the Attorneys General, as published under a resolution of the House of Representatives in 1841. I see, upon looking at the opinions, that the book, for which payment is now claimed, begins with the opinions

cept to compile opinions which have already been stated either in print or manuscript.

Mr. HALE. I hope we shall have a vote. The man will get his money. If he does not get it here, there will be an estimate filed away in some of the departments, and he will be paid.

The question being taken, resulted, upon division—yeas 30, nays not counted.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I now move further to amend the amendment by striking out the next clause, which is a private claim.

laim.

The clause moved to be struck out is as follows:

The clause moved to be struck out is as follows:

"For payment to Augustus Humbert the balance of his salary as United States assayer of gold in California, under the act of the 30th September, 1850, \$1,250."

Mr. HUNTER. This amendment is in pursuance of an estimate from the Treasury Department. It is necessary to pay this man in order to keep the assaying office going. It is designed to meet one of the current expenses of the year. I do not know that it can properly be denominated a private claim.

Mr. HALE. I withdraw my amendment. I always yield to the senator from Virginia.

The question being then taken on the amendment as amended, it was agreed to.

The next amendment was stated as follows:

Page 8, line 168, strike out the words "one thousand,"

Page 8, line 163, strike out the words "one the

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was stated as follows:

Page 8, after line 164, insert:

"For expenses of establishing the superintendency of Indian affairs in California, authorized by the act of 3d March, 1852, viz:

"For salary of superintendent, \$1,318 68.

"For salary of olerk, \$324 17.

"For rent of office for superintendent. \$1,500.

For salary of clerk, \$324 17.

"For rent of office for superintendent, \$1,000.
"For stationery, fuel, lights, &c., for office of superintendent, \$275.
"For inssenger, expenses, &c., \$400.
"For labor, miscellaneous items, and contingent expenses of the superintendency, \$275.
"For presents and provisions for Indians visiting superintendent on official business, \$1,000.
"For travelling expenses of the superintendent and the successary attendants, \$2,500."

The amendment

The amendment was agreed to. The question was stated upon th

Page 9, before line 200, insect:
"For furniture for superintendent's office, \$1,000.
"For iron safe for superintendent's office, \$1,000.
"For United States flags for distribution among the 3500."

Mr. HALE. I move to amend that amendment by striking out the clause:
"For farniture for superintendent's office, \$1,000."

"For farniture for superintendent's office, \$1,000."
Mr. BADGER. I hope not, sir.
Mr. HALE. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I wish to ask if it is common to furnish Indian superintendents with furniture. I wish to know what class of officers we are to furnish furniture to. If we are to furnish it to all classes, sir, I shall move an amendment to furnish our own rooms with furniture, and I think it ought to be done with the same propriety. This is a principle that has grown up in the navy, as I thint, contrary to law, and as I supposed I had proved to the satisfaction of everybody, with the exception of the senator from North Carolina, [Mr. BADGER.]

Mr. BADGER. And the rest of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. No, sir; to the satisfaction of everybody, with the exception of the senator from North Carolina. This is a principle whirth has grown up in the navy contrary to law, to furnish the officers' houses at the navy-yards with furniture; it is entirely against law. And now, sir, here is another class—Indian agents—who are asking to have their houses furnished. I think, sir, we had better stop where we are.

Mr. ATCHISON. Mr. President, I believe that the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in this city is furnished by the government. The furniture of that office consists of desks, chairs, and other articles necessary for ase in the office. This is not to furnish the house or the bedroom of the superintendent, or to supply his kitchen with utensils necessary for cooking purposes, but it is to give him the furniture necessary to furnish his office. Now, the question is, whether the United States will provide him with desks and chairs and other furniture necessary for an office, or whether the superintendent must furnish it out of his own pocket. If so, then I shall insist that every officer in the city of Washington, every man at the head of a bureau, every secretary, and every clerk in the departments, shall furnish his office out of his own pocket, and out of his own salary. I believe, sir, it has been the uniform custom of the government to furnish these officers with furniture for their offices. And I am informed by my friend from lowa [Mr. Joxes] that the surveyor generals offices are also turnished by the United States, and not out of their own pockets.

Mr. JONES. And the land offices also.

Mr. ATCHISON. Now, sir, whether \$1,000 would be sufficient, or would be more than enough, I am not ready to say; but if the superintendent of Indian affairs deserves to hold his office, and if he has a particle of honesty in his composition, he will only use enough of this appropriation to furnish his office. The senator is mistaken in and Minnesota Territory, heretofore ordered to be executed for the use of the Senate, under the special direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, \$31,218.75: Provided, That no more than fifty cents a copy shall be paid for the binding of the book.

"To canable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for 3,500 copies of the report of Doctor David Dale Owen, on the geology of lows, and Wisconsin, and Minnesota Territory, ordered by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to be executed under the special direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, \$16,187.50: Provided. That no more than fifty cents a copy shall be paid for the binding of the book.

"For contingent expenses of the Library of Congress, \$800." This amendment is rendered proper in consequence of a diminution of the expenses made, when the bill was in committee, in the binding of the volumes. Twenty thousand dollars will be about a sufficient som to purchase the number of volumes, since the original bill contemplated the payment of two dollars a volume, and an amendment was adopted limiting the price to fifty cents. The amount appropriated is to pay for printing and binding; and inasmuch as a dollar and a half is taken off from each volume by the amendment already adopted, we shall diminish the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. HUNTER. It is true that that reduction in the price of the binding will reduce the estimate made by the department, but I do not know the precise sum to which it will reduce it. I thought, therefore, it was safer to leave the original amount. The Secretary will only expend what his estimate will require, reduced by the amendment of the Senate. I do not know what the amount of reduction will be; perhaps the senator from Maine has made a calculation, and can inform me.

Mr. BRADBURY. I made the estimate when the subject was under consideration a few days ago, and I think it was about \$20,000. I am not certain of the precise amount. If it should exceed the amount required, or fall a little short of it, of course the correction can be made hereafter. As a dollar and a half is to be taken off from the price of each volume, the reduction on the whole number of volumes will not certainly exceed twenty-one or two thousand dollars. I am sure that twenty-two thousand dollars. The senator from Maine [Mr. Braden and the precise of each volume, the reduction on the whole number of volumes will not certainly exceed twenty-one or two thousand dollars. I am sure that twenty-two deepers are the statement myself, that it had been communicated to me that the expense of the binding of these books would be two dollars a

sufficient, or would be more than enough, I am not ready to say; but if the superintendent of Indian affairs deserves to hold his office, and if he has a particle of honesty in this composition, he will only use enough of this appropriation to furnish his office. The senator is mistaken if he supposes that it is to be applied to the individual purposes of the officer. It is the furniture of the government; it is not his.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, in the next clause there is "for an iron safe \$1,000, desks, chairs, &c." I think, sir, that these are pretty expensive desks and chairs. I suppose that this is to furnish his whole house with solas, chairs, carpets, and everything of that sort; and, sir, a thousand dollars will do it pretty well. If it is for nothing but what the senator from Missouri [Mr. Archisox] supposes, seventy-five dollars will be an abundance. He can get as good a desk as he ought to have—and a better one—for fifty dollars; and he can get as good chairs as he ought to sit on for fifty dollars per dozen, and half a dozen will be a plenty. No, sir, this is to furnish his whole house, from cellar to attic—there is no doubt about it. No matter whether there is any necessity for it or not, he will spend the one thousand dollars; and in the next deficiency bill ten to one but a there will be an appropriation of \$1,500 or \$1,600 to a make up the deficiency, on account of his not having furnistice enough.

With regard to the fact referred to, of offices being furnished—instead of that being any reason why we should stop where we are; because if you furnish one, it creates an additional precedent for furnishing more.

But, sir, I have no idea of putting a stop to this; it will go on, and the next year it will be two thousand dollars, and the next year more; and then another class will claim furniture, and there will be no end to it.

Mr. HUNTER. I am informed by the senator from Arkansas, who is familiar with these matters, that it is not usual to make appropriations for office furniture, but that it i

tirely opposed to it.

The PRESIDENT. That question comes up after the decision of the question upon the amendment. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. The Senate having shown its disposition to take the right tack, I hope they will follow it up by the statement of the senate having and the senate having shown its disposition.

Mr. BADGER. I wish to assign one reason against striking it, which was the reason of my not voting to reduce it. The senator from New Hampshire intimates that he may shortly bring forward a proposition for furnishing the apartments of senators in this city. If we vote to strike out this, it will tend in some degree to lessen the chance of our being able hereafter to have our own apartments furnished; and as I should be very glad to see that done, I should be very sorry to see any obsta-cle placed in the way of accomplishing it. I hope, therefore, that we shall retain the clause in the amend-

the amendment was rejected.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to.

The next amendment was stated as follows:

to pay said claimants the amount of principal awarded is each case respectively; and that the amount necessary this parpose be and the same is hereby appropriated Provided, further. That the final payment and satisfaction of said awards shall be first ratified and approved as a final release of all claims of such parties, under the 14th article of said treaty, by the proper national authority of the Chotcaws, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was then stated as follows:

Pages 11 and 12, strike out lines 257 to 263 inclusive, Pages II and I2, strike out lines 207 to 293 inclusive, as follows:

"For compensation to three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for the purchase of presents, and to negotiate with said indians, under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for their removal from that State to some designated unoccupled territory of the United States, \$25,000."

And lineers the following in lieu thereof:

"For the purchase of presents, and to negotiate, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, with the Indians in Texas who have intruded themselves into that State from that State, \$25,000."

The smeathent was acreed to

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was read as follows: Page 12, line 267, after the word "dollars," insert:
"Provided, That the work shall be completed in five
volumes, and that at least one volume shall be published
in each year until the whole series of five volumes shall be
finished."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was then stated as follows:

Page 13, line 236, strike out the word "Indians," and
sett "Indiana" in lieu thereof.

sert "Indiana" in lieu thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was stated as follows:
Page 14, after line 333, insert:
"For the reappropriation of \$10,000 for the redemption of outstanding loan-office and final-settlement certificates, this being a portion of the sum of \$37,559 59, herestofice appropriated for that purpose, and carried to the surplus tand on the 31st day of December, 1843: Provided, That hereafter all claims on account of such loan-office and final-settlement certificates, unless presented at the treasury of the United States within two years from the passage of this act, shall be considered as barred, and not thereafter payable.

Mr. HALE. I want to ask the chairman of the Committee on Finance, who reported that, what is the neces-

Mr. HALE. I want to ask the chairman of the Committee on Finance, who reported that, what is the necessity for that proviso? I suppose that there are very few outstanding certificates; some of them have come to light lately, but I suppose there are not more than \$10,000 of them all over the world. If they should come up hereafter, they will be paid, undoubtedly, notwithstanding this proviso. Where, then, is the necessity for repudiating upon the face of the bill an outstanding debt against the United States? It must be very smail.

Mr. HUNTER. It seemed proper that some restriction should be placed upon these old claims. They are very old; and this is for the purpose of forcing them to be presented within a reasonable time. The committee thought that two years was time enough.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to amend the clause providing for the payment for revising the laws of Minnesota Territory by the following proviso:

"Provided, That hereafter no expenses incurred by a

"Provided, That hereafter no expenses incurred territorial legislature shall be paid out of the treasury united States, unless previously sanctioned by law."

The amendment was concurred in.

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Mr. BORLAND. I agree with the senator from North Carolina fully, and hope the amendment to the amendment will not prevail. That senator remarked that it was fully considered and discassed some time ago in committee of the whole, and the Senate determined to retain the amendment as it now stands in the bill. I do not think it at all necessary to go over the grounds which the friends of the amendment fine urged. I thought they were conclusive and satisfactory, and I hope they will be considered so now.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to—there being on a division—yeas 22, hays 11.

The question recurred on concurring in the amendment as amended.

Mr. RUSK. I move to strike out of the amendment all in relation to the appointment of the agent to be sent to Mexico. I do not see that there is any use for him. He could not be used as legal authority in a jourt of justice; and these things had much better be left to the investigation of the parties themselves who are interested in the subject of the land titles. We appointed a commission some time ago for a similar purpose, and anothing has been done; and I apprehend that, under this provision, nothing will be done, or if anything should be done, it will be the collection of a mass of information which will be of no authority whatever.

Mr. BADIGER. Mr. President my friend from Texas. I think, entirely misunderstands the purpose, and undernates the importance of this amendment. The Supreme Court have found themselves in such difficulty that they cannot get on with the consideration and adjudication of claims depending upon the Mexican and Spanish laws in

e translator of these laws; for they are here in the State
Department. All the Mexican laws upon the subject of
land titles in California—in fact, all the Mexican laws—
are here in the State Department. All that we need on
the subject is a translator, authorized to translate and
publish them. I know it is very difficult to get information—especially reliable information—by any agent sent
to Mexico. It is a matter almost impossible to do so;
and I apprehend this would be a needless expenditure of
money. The amount is not great, and if I thought any
good would come of it, I would not care about it; but
my opinion is, that persons will depend upon the report
we may receive for information, and when it comes, no
information will be obtained; or, if any is obtained, it
will be of such a character that, rather than throw any
light on the subject, it will mislead.

Mr. PRATT. If I apprehend precisely the amendment
on which we are about to vote, it is of more importance
than it is supposed generally to be by the Senate. It directs the appointment of an officer to collect any documentary evidence which may exist in Mexico relating to
land claims in California. Now, if we give authority to
an officer of this government to make that collection, it
is an important inquiry whether we do not make what is
collected by him, per se, evidence in all cases of land
claims existing in California. I would inquire of my
friend from California whether, where there are conflicting
claims under Mexican grants or Mexican documentary
evidence may be introduced, he is willing, by adopting
this amendment, to put it in the power of an officer of
this government to make a book, which he is to publish
under this authority, evidence in all such cases? I think,
in that point of view, it is a question of deep importance
whether we shall be willing to intrust to any officer appointed by this government the power to select from existing Mexican documents such as shall be evidence in
reference to all land claims in California.

Mr. WELLER.

amendment. When this subject was under consideration in committee. I then suggested that I thought fifty cents a copy for binding such a book as this would not procure binding of the description and quality appropriate to the nature of the work. I now move, in order to test the sense of the Senate, to strike out "fifty cents" in the provise, and insert "sevents five cents". sense of the Senate, to strike out "hity cents" in the proviso, and insert "seventy-five canta."

Mr. HAMILIN. I hope that the amendment to the amendment will not be adopted, because I believe that if the book is bound in accordance with the present contract, at sixty-two and a half cents, it will be a good, thorough, sufficient, and substantial binding.

Mr. BADGER. Then I will vary the amendment to the amendment, and make it "sixty-two and a half reference to all land claims in California.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. President, I do not see that the mere fact of the appointment of an agent to go to the cit of Mexico for the purpose of obtaining copies of decree and laws which may exist there would of itself necessarily make the report of the agent legal testimony in the adjudication of the cases. But, sir, there may be som objection to it. I do not desire that the evidence which procured in the city of Mexico shall be considered as evidence before the land commissioners any further than purports on its face to be. I do not believe that there any vast amount of information to be acquired by the agent who may be despatched to the city of Mexico; but think it is worth while for this government, if you can get an intelligent and honest officer, to report that there nothing there, because I am sure that there will be a larg amount of law manufactured in Mexico to suit the case that may be pending before the commissioners. It is wort \$19,000 to find out that fact alone—that there is nothing there. Then you will have precluded these men from subsequently manufacturing testimony, and manufacturing law, in the city of Mexico, in order to suit the particular cases which they may present before the land commissioners. For that reason I think it is highly politic that this officer should be appointed—that some person should go there and ascertain the fact whether there is any testimony there which is calculated to affect the land titles that are pending before the commissioners.

Mr. BERRIEN. Mr. President, the motion of the ser ator from Texas, as I understand it, is to strike out the whole amendment. Mr. BADGER. Then I will vary the amendment to the amendment, and make it "sixty-two and a half cents."

Mr. HAMLIN. I beg also to state that I have on my desk an amendment which I propose to offer to the Sentate, if it shall become necessary. I do not propose to offer it now. This book was ordered to be printed under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land. Office. Under that direction, I am told, he has made a contract for the printing and binding. The latter part, I contend, was not within his power. The Senate having made a contract with another person to do all the binding of the Senate, the Commissioner, by virtue of the instructions to print the work, had no authority on earth to bind it; therefore the Senate, in good faith, are bound to maintain the contract which they have made with their binder. The person who is to bind the work under the Commissioner is in Philadelphia. I learn that he will be here this day; and it is hoped, and I believe I may say it is expected, that an amicable arrangement will be made between the two parties, so that there will be no conflict of the contracts. If such a state of facts shall exist, I have no doubt that the book will be well bound for the sum stated. If it is not brought about, I shall offer an amfendment directing the binding to be done by the binder of the Senate, who is anxious to do it; and it will be done most faithfully by him for half a dollar a volume.

Mr. BADGER. Upon that exclanation. I withdraw

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whole amendment.
Mr. RUSK. That portion only relating to the

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Mr. BADGER. Upon that explanation, I withdraw may proposed amendment.

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For the payment of James W. Hale, of the city of New York, in full for discharging the duties of despatch agent from September, 1891, to June, 1895, inclusive, the sum of t